

## FOL

FOLIACEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Consisting of laminae or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky foliaceous spar. *Woodward on Foss.*

FOLIAGE. *n. s.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuillage*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and foliage, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addison on Italy.*

When swelling buds their od'rous foliage shed,  
And gently harden into fruit, the wife  
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow  
Redundant. *Phillips.*

To FOLIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin.] To beat into laminae or leaves.

Gold foliated, or any metal foliated, cleaveth. *Bacon.*  
If gold be foliated, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue. *Newton's Opt.*

FOLIATION. *n. s.* [*foliatio*, *folium*, Latin.] The act of beating into thin leaves.

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.  
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass of the flower; and also sometimes to secure and guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples, pears, &c. and sometimes stands within it, as in cherries, apricots, &c. for these, being of a tender and pulpy body, and coming forth in the colder parts of the Spring, would be often injured by the extremities of weather, if they were not thus protected and lodged up within their flowers. *Quincy.*

FOLIATURE. *n. s.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The state of being hammered into leaves. *Dict.*

FOLIO. *n. s.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbinus and Plumbeo made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more folios. *Watts's Improvement.*

FOLIOMORPH. *adj.* [*folium* *morium*, Latin.] A dark yellow, the colour of a leaf faded; vulgarly called *phylomet*.

A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exterior cortex of a foliomet colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FOLK. *n. s.* [*polc*, Saxon; *volk*, Dutch.]

1. People, in familiar language.  
Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolorous discourses of their own and other folk's misfortune. *Sidney.*

Dorilus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blessed, for so are folk wont to say, how unhappy soever the children after grow, with a son. *Sidney.*

When with greatest art he spoke,  
You'd think he talk'd like other folk;  
For all a rhetorician's rules  
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hadibras, p. i.*

2. Nations; mankind.  
Thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth. *Psalms lvi. 4.*

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.  
The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;  
And the old folk's time's dotting chronicles,  
Say it did so a little time before. *Shakespeare.*

Anger is a kind of baseness; as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old folk, and sick folk. *Bacon's Essay.*

4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.  
Old good man Dobson of the green,  
Remembers he the tree has seen,  
And goes with folk to shew the light. *Swift.*

He walk'd, and wore a threadbare cloak;  
He did it and suppl'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*

FOLKMORE. *n. s.* [from *folk* and *more*.]

Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two federal nations: the one is that which you call *folk-motes*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FOLLICLE. *n. s.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.  
Although there be no eminent and circular follicle, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 2.*

2. Follicle is a term in botany signifying the seed-vesicles, capsulae feminis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. *Quincy.*

To FOLLOW. *v. a.* [*folgian*, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before or side by side.  
I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than follow him like a dwarf. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. To pursue as an enemy.  
Wherever guilt can fly, revenge can follow. *Irene.*

3. To attend as a dependant.  
And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and followed Saul to the battle. *1 Sa. xvii. 13.*

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,

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That in the nature of their lords rebels:  
As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Let not the muse then flatter lawless sway,  
Nor follow fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

4. To pursue.  
Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a merlin. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,  
And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden's Æn.*

We follow fate, which does too fast pursue. *Dryden.*

5. To succeed in order of time.  
6. To be consequential, as effects to causes.

7. To imitate; to copy.  
Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker, b. v. f. 28.*

Ill patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules. *Locke on Education.*

8. To obey; to observe.  
If all who do not follow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who follow the council of Trent are no Christians. *Tillotson, Preface.*

Most men admire  
Virtue, who follow not her lore. *Paradise Regain'd, b. vii.*

9. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.  
They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenser.*

10. To attend to; to be busied with.  
He that undertaketh and followeth other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits. *Ecclesiast. xxix. 9.*

To FOLLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.  
Peter followed afar off. *Luke xxii. 54.*

The famine shall follow close after you. *Jer. xlii. 16.*

Welcome all that lead or follow  
To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To be posterior in time.  
3. To be consequential, as effects to cause.

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness mislead him, the mischiefs that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but follow. *Locke.*

4. To be consequential, as inference to premises.  
Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not follow that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*

This dangerous doctrine must necessarily follow, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

5. To continue endeavours.  
Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord. *Hof.*

FOLLOWER. *n. s.* [from *follow*.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.  
Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower; but now you are a leader: whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise,  
Spurn'd and cast backward on the follower's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A dependant.  
3. An attendant.  
No follower, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An associate; a companion.  
How accompanied, can't thou tell that?  
—With Pains, and other his continual followers. *Sb. H. IV.*

5. One under the command of another.  
I hold it no wisdom to leave unto them too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduct of a blind guide. *Saunders's Sermon.*

And forc'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,  
To leave his followers on a foreign coast. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyer; one of the same sort.  
Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. *1 Cor. xi. 1.*

The true profession of Christianity inviolably engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sydney's Sermon.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have. *Locke.*

The studious head or generous mind,  
Poet or patriot, rose but to restore  
The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope's Essay.*

FOLLY.

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FOLLY. *n. s.* [*folie*, French.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.  
2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

Think't thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,  
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour  
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see  
The pretty follies that themselves commit;  
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush  
To see me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakespeare.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,  
Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please. *Pope's Horace.*

To FOMENT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomentor*, French.]

1. To cherish with heat.  
Every kind that lives,  
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton's P. L.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.  
He fomented the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot.*

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.  
They love their givings, and foment their deeds no less than parents do their children. *Wotton.*

Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,  
Since nature gave, and thou foment'st my fires. *Dryden.*

They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and fomented in them. *Locke.*

FOMENTATION. *n. s.* [*fomentatio*, Fr. from *foment*.]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot fannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and difficult obstructions humours. *Quincy.*

Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultice, draweth gently the humours out, for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefactive. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.  
The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions or fomentations by the nurses. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FOMENTER. *n. s.* [*foment*.] An encourager; a supporter.  
These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politic at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and fomenters of them had never sprung up in Druiuna. *Howell.*

FON. *n. s.* [Scott. A word now obsolete.] A fool; an idiot.  
Sicker I hold him for a greater fon,  
That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser's Past.*

FOND. *n. s.* [*fenn*, Scottish.] A word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology. To *fonne* is in Chaucer to doat, to be foolish.

1. Foolish; silly; indifferet; imprudent; injudicious.  
This we know that the Grecians or Gentiles did account foolishness; but that they ever did think it a fond or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a fond school-master.

Tell these sad women,  
'Tis fond to wail inevitable strokes,  
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Grant I may never prove so fond  
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

I am weaker than a woman's tear,  
Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain;  
But one belief of all, is ever wise. *Davies.*

Thou see'st  
How subtly to detain thee I devise,  
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;  
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

So fond are mortal men,  
Fall'n into wrath divine,  
As their own ruin on themselves 't invite. *Milton's Agonistes.*

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong  
Those as's ears on Midas' temples hung;  
But fond repentance of his happy with  
But reason with your fond religion fights;  
For many gods are many infinities. *Dryden's Tyrant. Lov.*

This is fond, because it is the way to cheat thyself. *Tillotson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.  
Not with fond thesels of the tested gold,  
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor  
As fancy values them. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.  
I'm a foolish fond wife,  
Like Venus I'll shine. *Addison.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too fond of it. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

I, fond of my well-chosen feat,  
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*

Some are so fond to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*

To FOND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with great indulgence; to caress; to coddle.

Howe'er unjust your jealousy appear,  
It does my pity, not my anger move:  
I'll fond it as the forward child of love. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

When amidst the fervour of the feast,  
The Tyrian hugs, and fondles thee on her breast,  
And with sweet kisses in her arms confrains,  
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. *Dryden's Æn.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any fondling expressions. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love; to doat on.

How will this sadge? My master loves her dearly;  
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;  
And he, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*

FONDLE. *n. s.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.

FONDLING. *n. s.* [from *fondle*.] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for fondlings are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least coddled make the best and wisest men. *L'Estrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may shew it to be a fondling of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have guessed misis to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Bred a fondling and an heirless,  
Drest like any lady may reff;  
Cocker'd by the servants round,  
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

FONDLY. *adv.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.  
Most shallowly did you these arms commence,  
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shak. H. IV.*

Sorrow and grief of heart  
Makes him speak fondly, like a frantick man. *Shakespeare.*

Ficinus fondly adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The military mound  
The British files transcend, in evil hour  
For their proud foes, that fondly brav'd their fate. *Phillips.*

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,  
Still make themselves the measure of mankind;  
Fondly we think we merit honour then,  
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope's Criticism.*

Under those sacred leaves, secure  
From common lightning of the skies,  
The flames of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.  
Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,  
A wretched sylph too fondly interpos'd:  
Fate urg'd the shears, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*

Fondly or severely kind. *Savage.*

FONDNESS. *n. s.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment.  
Fondness it were for any, being free,  
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

2. Foolish tenderness.  
My heart had still some foolish fondness for thee;  
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addison.*

Hopeless mother!  
Whose fondness could compare her mortal offspring  
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.  
Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;  
My very hate is construed into fondness. *A. Phill. Dist. Motu.*

Corinna, with that youthful air,  
Is thirty and a bit to spare:  
Her fondness for a certain earl  
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.  
They err that either through indulgence to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

FONT. *n. s.* [*font*, Latin; *fonte*, French.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

The presencing of infants at the holy font is by their god-fathers.

Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.  
I have